To the

Chairman

of the Scunthorpe Local Board.

Sir,

Herewith I beg to present my third annual report being that for the year ended Dec.r 31st 1893.
To meet the requirements of the Local Government Board, & of the County Council I vary somewhat the order of the subjects of which it consists, from that adopted in my former reports.
To this end I begin with Dangers which seemed to threaten the health of your District, & action taken in consequence.
Beginning in the end of 1892 & extending into the following year Small-pox broke out & spread in part of the R.S.D. of Brigg & the Loc. Board Area of Winterton. Extension to your District was neither impossible nor unlikely, I had therefore to consider in how far we were prepared to meet it successfully.
Next to efficient vaccination & revaccination, & also in aid of these measures, prompt isolation of the very first case in a hospital well away from dwelling houses, & the keeping apart from others, for sufficient time, of those who have come into contact with it, is imperatively called for, if the spreading of the disease is to be checked. In this connexion I had to point out to your Board the want of such means of isolation, & to recommend the provision of it. Your Board empowered me to look out for some building suitable to meeting any sudden emergency, or some people without children who might be willing to receive small-pox case & attend to them. My search in which I was ably helped by your Then Inspector, Mr. G. E. Bainton, practically remained fruitless. The only building we might have secured would have been quite inadequate for the purpose. Your Board likewise deputed to a committee the duty of making the necessary enquiries precedent to erecting an isolation hospital. Their labours have thus far been without result, owing, I believe in some measure to difficulty in procuring a suitable site. It is to be hoped that this difficulty may soon be overcome.

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The presence of Cholera in various parts of the country towards the end of summer made it necessary to prepare for the worst; and as far as possible this was done. To ensure the cleanness & efficiency of drainage & sewerage, the removal of offensive accumulations; the regular emptying, cleaning, & disinfecting of the pails of the closets; the wholesomeness & freshness of food, seemed to be the most expedient measures with a view to preventing the disease from gaining a foothold in your District. Added to these a wholesome supply of drinking water, free from reasonable suspicion of contamination, would have done much to increase security. Accordingly drains & sewers were well flushed at intervals & disinfectants poured into the gully-traps; the pails were well attended to & disinfected. The markets were frequently visited. Articles of food, especially fruit & fish were frequently inspected. In addition to this I again recommended the exhibition of posters, & drew up a few simple rules for the guidance of the public, & these were printed & distributed in leaflet form. I also advised that powers should be sought from the Local Government Board to enable your Board to provide gratuitous medical relief, should this become necessary. Considering the prevalence of more than an ordinary amount of diarrhoea, & the distressed condition of a large part of the population due to the almost total cessation of employment, the result of the dispute in the coal-trade, & the consequent inability of the iron-masters to keep their furnaces going, this measure seemed to be reasonably called for, & received the assent sought for. I am glad to say there has been no need to use these powers, & that no case of Cholera was reported in the district.

I now pass on to speak of disease actually present in your District, & measures taken to check their spreading, & first I have to record the occurrence of an outbreak of Measles. This disease prevailed in the early months of the year, when 6 deaths were registered as due to it. When making my report to you after the end of the first quarter, I advised that enquiry should be made into the subject of notification of Measles, & was empowered by your Board to do this, the results I presented to you in form of a special report. — The absence of notification in this case does not admit of my giving

accurate figures shewing the extent of its prevalence. I am however informed that in the infants' department of the school in the Station Road the number absent from attendance either directly or indirectly from this cause was about 100, whilst among the older children it was 60. A very large number of children attend the school at Frodingham, & here as I ascertained there was a similar large falling off in the attendance. If these statements are correct, there must have been about 200 cases, & as the disease was said to be of a mild type, the mortality figures would warrant a like estimate.

Whooping-cough also was present in the district in the beginning of the year, & one death was attributed to it. I dont think it prevailed nearly so extensively as measles.

Diphtheria was only notified 5 times. This is a large reduction on the two previous years. I cannot help thinking that this decrease must be to a great extent due to improved sanitary conditions; the result of vigilance & activity on the part of your officers in dealing with nuisances, & the encouragement & support given them by your Board. — Of the 5 cases of this disease, 2 occurred in subjects under 5 years, the remaining 3 persons were over that age. The dates & places when & where these cases occurred are as follows:

May 20th — Park Street.
July 7th — John "
Aug. 1st — Frodingham Rd.
Oct.r 30th — Manley Street
Decr. 23d. — Sexton Terrace. ——

Eight cases of Erysipelas were notified. As to time & place these were distributed as follows:

March 8th — Oswald Street. (top of Manley Street)
April 15th — Home Street
May 3d. — Sexton Terrace
" 19th — Wilson Street
July 1st — Manley "
" 8 — Francis "
Novr. 2d — Wells Street
" 14th — Belgrave Tce

Two of these cases occurred in persons who had previously had repeated attacks; in the case of 3 others sanitary defects were observed to exist, & were removed, whilst no very obvious source could be found for the others. Two cases were under 5 years old & two over that age.

Scarlatina has prevailed somewhat extensively in Scunthorpe during 1893. Sixty-five cases were notified & one of these had a fatal ending; this was the case of a child 3 years old.

The history of Scarlatina in Scunthorpe is worth notice & is as follows since 1891. During that year only one case was notified (Dec^r. 12^th being the date). No further case occurred till February 20^th following. Then on March 17^th of the same year (1892) 3 cases were notified. Three more cases followed on the 23^d, 26^th & 28^th respectively of that month. The next case brings us down to June 24^th & the last case for that year was notified on October 20^th My reports for the 2 years 1891 & 92 furnish the results of my enquiries into the occurrence of these cases, & leave little doubt that the disease was imported & reimported.

An interval now exists of nearly 6 months to the next case — Oct 20^th 1892 to April 1^st 1893 — which was notified at the latter date. A young man living in the Frodingham Road was then attacked by the disease. His illness however was so slight that he went about, only consulting his doctor towards the end. He was ordered to keep in doors, but disobeyed, not seeing any necessity to do so, because, as he said, he felt too well, & indeed when I called at the house, he had gone out. Your Inspector sought him out, & warned him that he would render himself liable to a penalty, should he continue to disobey the order to remain in doors. Later I found him peeling freely, especially on the feet. Lodging in the same house were two other young men, but I was assured they in no way came in contact with the patient. On April 12^th a case was reported in Home Street. Here a boy the son of a grocer was the patient. For some time the origin of this case remained in obscurity, enquiries led to no result. Ultimately, however, I learned that a young man employed in the shop, was lodging in the same house in Frodingham Road in which the previous case occurred, in fact he was one of the other two lodgers.

On May 8^th a woman was reported ill with the disease at N^o 23 Ravendale Street. On May 12^th her husband was down with it. In conversation with the doctor who attended these cases I learnt the following history. A short time before the women's illness, she had been attending to her husband's brother's wife & children, who lived at N^o 17 only a few doors away. These people had been ill with sore throats, which at first were suggestive of Diphtheria, but finally left no doubt, that they were not examples of that disease. I now directed my enquiries to this house, & found that a boy from here attended the same school (at the back of the Primitive Chapel) as the boy in Home Street. This established a link between the cases in 23 Ravendale Street & Frodingham Road.

Further cases were reported on May 9^th & 30^th, & on June 7^th, a case each being reported in Walker's Terrace, Frodingham Road & Green's Terrace. The people

in Walker's Terrace came there from Senior Terrace that only been a week in their new home. The origin of these 3 cases could not be satisfactorily traced.
Again after an interval of nearly 3 months - June 7th to Sept. 4th - a case was reported from Gurnell Street, the patient being a woman). The origin of this case also is obscure. On September 8th a case was notified from Front Cottage. A girl 4 years old was taken on Sept. 6th. On Sept. 4th a sister 3 years old was slightly ill with sore throat & rash. A servant girl from here had been home to her Bromby from Aug. 19th to 2.5th, where there had been Scarlatina whilst she was there.
On Sept. 19th a case was reported from Sutton's Row - here a boy who was the patient had been going to Frodingham School till taken ill. On Sept. 20th, 2 cases were reported from Dawes's Lane. One a boy J. H. aged 10 yrs attended the school in Frodingham & one a girl R. H. 7 years, The school in the station road. Here Ds. H. aged 2 yrs, a brother of the others was ill on Sept. 13th with headache, sore-throat & swollen glands at the side of his neck. Six days after him the other two cases followed.
From now the cases follow in an unbroken series to the end of the year.
From Dec. 12th 1891 to Sept 4th 1893 the occurrence of Scarlatina was therefore fitful, Then from Sept. 8th onwards the disease appears in a regular series, as if it had succeeded in getting a grip of the place. As to the origin of this continuous series of cases I think it must be looked for outside of your District, & evidence strongly points to school-attendance as the chief means of spreading the disease. Of 56 cases only 10 were adults. The chief circumstance common to the great majority of the children was school attendance, that is to say contact more or less immediate. The accompanying table shows, with regard to school-attendance, that 27 notes referring to 19 houses point to the school in Frodingham, whilst 11 notes referring to 10 houses point to the school in Station Road as the possible sources of infection. To decide this let me refer to the table. It will be seen that the earliest case of this series No 9 occurred in a family whose children attended the school in Station Road. This school was closed for holidays on August 4th for a period of 4 weeks, resuming work on Sept. 4th. On Sept. 4th there was a case of Scarlatina though not notified, in the house referred to under No 9 in the table, The infection therefore could not have come to this house from the school. Here, however, we have a definite history of importation by means of a servant who had been away to her home where Scarlatina was present. The next case No 10 attended Frodingham school. Then follow 2 cases - Nos 11 and 12 - in the same house, one attending school in Frodingham, one in Station Road. But here, as recorded, there had been a case of sore-throat in a boy who attended the Frodingham School. Perhaps it may require explanation, why I give this case as having a share in this account of Scarlatina. When Scarlatina is prevalent in places, cases of sore throat often occur, which though they present no other characters of Scarlatina are yet able to spread that disease. In speaking of the occurrences at 28 Rosendale Street I mentioned that there were preceded by sore-throats at No 17, The explanation just given is applicable in those cases.

Of the group of cases No 13 to No 30 only two did not seem to have any connexion with attendance at Frodingham School, namely No 17 which belonged to the same house as No 9, and therefore received infection from the same source as the others living there, and No 18 the source of which is obscure, unless it can be assumed that infection was brought there by the neighbour's children, who were said to attend Frodingham school. but of 22 cases (9 - 30) only 3 attended the school in Station Road, and 2 of these received infection independently of school attendance, whilst one got it from a brother who attended at Frodingham school. This I think warrants the conclusion that infection had its starting-point somewhere in Frodingham or Bramby. Whether the disease in the first instance by means of some unrecognized case was taken to Frodingham from Scunthorpe & thence returned via the school to Scunthorpe, I am not able to decide, but this appears to be not absolutely excluded in any just estimate of probabilities.

Among the difficulties which which were encountered in trying to check the spread of the disease, one, and a most active one, was the very mildness of the cases. For where the patients are well enough to go about - no medical man sees them & their nature remains at least in doubt, if it is not absolutely ignored. A second one was the occurrence of cases which ran their course without any rash, & which would be looked on as ordinary sore-throats.

I may here perhaps with advantage relate a couple of instances which have, whilst these cases have been going on, come to my knowledge, in order to shew how Scarlatina may be, & often is spread:

A man from Frodingham brought his child to his father's house near to Burringham. The child was taken ill, apparently seriously, & for this reason was with great promptitude removed home. Two of this man's father's children were now taken somewhat ill, & their mother made anxious by the loss which her stepson sustained, for his child died shortly after getting home, sent for me. I found both children suffering from Scarlatina, one quite unmistakeably so at the time of my first visit, the other a day or two later.

A young man in a shop in Scunthorpe, not feeling well, consulted a chemist, who appeared not to have known his ailment. The young man's employer sent him home, where a doctor was consulted & pronounced the illness Scarlatina. This case came to my knowledge owing to the fact that the employer consulted me as to the return of his employee.

Both these cases travelled by rail & there is no knowing how many may have had to suffer in consequence of such thoughtless proceedings.

I have now to speak of the measures taken to check the spreading of infectious diseases in your district.

The want of an isolation hospital rendered it necessary to isolate patients, as far as could be done, in their own homes. I found that the medical men in charge of the cases had already given directions for keeping the patients separate from the apparently healthy members of the families. Of course, even where this was attempted, it was at best but an imperfect operation. For usually some member of the family, usually the mother, acted as nurse, at the same time giving attention to their ordinary domestic duties, which would bring her into contact with the healthy members, & thus convey to them infection. In a large number of cases even these imperfect efforts at isolation were either impossible, or held to be so. Often the patients were to be seen either sitting about or lying in the most used apartment in the house - the kitchen - where alone it appeared possible for the mothers to perform the double duties of housewife & nurse. & such homes it was not uncommon to find the children not actually ill were at large, & had to undergo their being kept from their neighbours' children, ignoring the order by reference to penalties imposed by the law for criminal exposure of persons in an infectious state.

Further measures taken were: All children from infected houses were ordered to remain from school. All rooms where sick were to be, were denuded of carpets, curtains & hangings. Disinfectants (principally Condy's fluid) were dispersed over the floors, sheets moistened with disinfectants were suspended over the doorways. The patients were ordered to be washed with soft soap & water, towels, &c. to be destroyed, & that the daily operations were recommended during the desquamative period. After recovery of the last case of illness the rooms were to be thoroughly disinfected. In some cases these measures were fairly well attended to, this was particularly the case where patients had been isolated in special rooms. In other cases, I fear, the work did not go much beyond the words of the order. With a view to securing more thorough cleansing after infectious diseases, I recommended that powers should be given to your officers to do what has to be done with the consent of the householders concerned. Your Board authorized such action. But a difficulty has arisen in putting these powers into practice. Even in those cases, where this disinfection would simply have to be done, if done by or under the superintendence of your officers, it is not a single room, but the whole house that would require purifying. What is to be done with the occupants meanwhile? Shelter would have to be found for them, & this under existing circumstances is scarcely possible. Meanwhile we shall have to be content with more than thorough, & less effective method than I contemplated, when I brought the matter before your Board.

I should fail in what I should myself expected of me were I not to say that the public owes much to the care & forethought of the medical gentlemen who had charge of these cases, in using such means as were possible to prevent these diseases from spreading. It is with pleasure that I record that greater success has all crowned their efforts.

Diarrhoea, I am told, prevailed in the Kenilworth district to a greater extent

than usual, - 5 deaths were attributed to this cause, all of which were registered as occurring in the quarter ending Sept^r 30^th, - all were young infants.

Twice during the year your District has felt the effects of industrial struggles. In the early part of the year a strike of the iron-miners led to stoppage of work with consequent hardships, whilst later a much more serious state of things was brought about by the prolonged lock-out in the coal-trade. That there occurrences must have had an appreciable effect on health, by lowering vitality particularly in the very young, who are least able to bear want, there can be no doubt, though we have no means of guaging the amount of harm done.

Under the Infect. Dis. Notif. Act 79 cases were reported showing a total of 58 houses to be affected by these notifications. The 79 cases notified do not represent all the cases that occurred as may be gathered from what has been said under the head of Scarlatina. I have come across cases which were in the peeling stage when I was enquiring into the first notified case in the same house. Only 2 householders have thought it worth while to give the concurrent notice required of them by the act. This disregard of the provisions of the law is much to be regretted. People don't patiently submit to injury done them by their neighbours, on what principle can they defend negligence by means of which they are able to do serious damage to their neighbours? And how can it be explained that so few persons can be found to use those means of averting danger to their neighbours which the law has not only placed in their hands for use, but which it requires them to use? Surely it can only be explained by ignorance, any other explanation would amount to criminal neglect. — It would be of advantage to the whole community, if some steps could be taken to remove this ignorance as to the state of the law.

As regards Sanitation generally, I think I can claim for your District a continuous improvement throughout the year. The accompanying table which has been supplied to me by the Sanitary Inspector, will give some idea of the amount of work done during the year, it likewise bears witness to the vigilance & activity of that officer. I would say the District has been regularly inspected, systematically & also many special inspections were found necessary. The result of these inspections for brevity & to avoid repetition I have dealt with under separate headings.

Bakehouses were inspected on various occasions as noted in my report-book. The one in Cross Street itself was fairly well kept, but various nuisances existed in the yard, & these were dealt with by your Board & have been removed. The bakehouse in Winterton Road, is in my opinion too small for the purposes it is made to serve.

Slaughterhouses, were regularly inspected, & your officers had to complain frequently about the way in which two of these in High Street were managed. The owner of one had to be prosecuted for keeping it in such a way as to render himself liable to penalties under the bye-laws. He also kept pigs within the 40 ft. limit. Judgment

went against him. He was fined & had to pay costs. The other butcher & his next-door neighbour a fishmonger gave a good deal of trouble by repetitions of the same offence, namely keeping their yards in a filthy state & storing on the premises in unsuitable places decomposing fish & other animal remains, thereby polluting the air of the whole neighbourhood. It ought not to be possible for persons carrying on trades liable to produce offensive matters, such as these, to do so or to form accumulations of putrescent filth in the midst of dwelling houses. An act to prohibit the erection and use of private slaughter-houses is much wanted, and would do good also by enabling all meat meant for the use of man to be properly inspected.

The market was frequently visited particularly during the warm weather. The exhibits of meat, fish, fruit & vegetables were closely watched. On several occasions we found exhibits of meat of inferior quality, though nothing was met with calling for interference.

The inspections of dwelling houses & yards &c, brought to light various defects: Thus defective and overflowing traps were found in Santon Terrace, Britannia Terrace North street, Winterton Road, Princes Street, Crosby Road, Church Street, & Burrell Street. At Church Street the traps were simply uncemented brick catch-pits, quite useless for the purpose for which they were intended. In Oswald Street the stench of sewer air in a large yard drew attention to the traps, which were of the bell-trap pattern, the bells having been removed, thus establishing direct communication between the sewers & the air in the yard. All these defects were by order of your Board remedied.

Ill paved yards with pools of water, in some cases in a filthy state were met with in Trafford street, Market Hill & North Street. These were duly reported & satisfactorily dealt with. — Animals kept in such a way as to be a nuisance were found in Elm Cottages, High Street, Park Street, & Chapel Street, whilst accumulations of manure & offensive refuse matter existed in High Street & Park Street. These caused nuisances & measures were taken have them properly dealt with. — Quite a large number of privies of the old & most objectionable type had to be altered to pail closets. On former occasions these had been passed as belonging to a type of less objectionable construction, but with the lapse of time defects appearing showed their true character. The places where they were found to exist were: Manley Street, Park Street, Crosby Road, Church Street. — Two houses were reported to be in a filthy condition, so as to constitute nuisances dangerous to health. One of these was in Princes Street, & one in Manley Street. The latter particularly was in a most horrible condition. The owners were served with notices to have them cleansed & limewashed, & this was done. Drainage was found to be defective in Suttons — & here the whole of it was taken up and properly relaid. In High Street a similar state of things existed on property a part of

which is occupied by a butcher. This also had to be relaid. — The Crosby effluent where it emerges from under Manley Street was complained of as giving rise to effluvia. No flowing water was seen along its course when inspected, but puddles of filthy fluid were found studding it. Last behind the premises of a fishmonger the contents of one of these puddles was extremely offensive, unmistakeably due to decaying fish, & due to nuisance on his premises. In front of the Primitive Chapel in Frodingham Road the water of this effluent was held up to form a pond, which in summer-time was often dry. When this pond was full of water children were often seen playing about it, & were said occasionally to drink of its contents. I reported that this effluent constituted a dangerous nuisance & advised that it should be piped. This nuisance has now in part been removed. The pond has been filled up. A well was sunk & a pump placed in position, a trough being provided to give facilities for washing carts &c. The effluent water is now conducted by means of pipes to the tunnel under Frodingham Road from the opposite end of which it emerges as before into an open watercourse. — Two complaints of Wells having become polluted were received. One came from Sutton's row & was due to the drainage having become choked. The other was from the house adjoining the Lindsey iron-works, & was caused by the blowing down during a high wind of a wooden conduct by means of which the sewage from Frodingham was taken across a quarry. Both these occurrences serve to shew the risks to which the present water supply from surface wells is exposed. Further evidence of the inadequacy as well as unsuitability of the water supply was forthcoming, in as much as many wells ran dry during the prolonged drought of summer. Your Board, aware of the needs of the District in this respect, has had under consideration Mr. Atkinson's report on a better water supply, which he furnished at your Board's request.
I append the results of several analyses of water made during the year, some for the purposes of Mr. Atkinson's report.

6 The area of the Scunthorpe District is 1,041 acres. The number of the Front row Houses, & Lodging Houses 1011. The number of inhabited houses is about 772. The population estimated at 3929 to the middle of the year. The number of persons to each house is thus a small fraction over 5. The number of Births registered during the year was 170; 80 males & 90 females. During the same time the Deaths were 61; males 26, females 35. This leaves an increase by Births over Deaths of 109. The Birth-Rate was 43·2 per 1000, & the Death-Rate 15·5 per 1000 of the population.

The following figures serve to compare these numbers & rates with the two preceding years:

Year	Births	Birth-Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate
1891	140	39·2	65	13·2
1892	154	40·5	45	11·8
1893	170	43·2	61	15·5

These figures show a continuous increase in the Birth-Rate, whilst the other rate fluctuates. — An examination of the deaths under 1 year of age, for the same 3 years, shews that the increase in the death-rate was not due to an increase of deaths in this age period, the figures being: 1891 27 1892 26 1893 22, whilst the subjoined table shews that the next age period (1-5 yrs) was most implicated:

Year	under 1	1 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 65	65 yrs & upwards.
1891	27	5	6	2	14	11
1892	26	6	0	2	9	2
1893	22	16	0	5	11	7

The reason for a considerable part of this increase of deaths of children between 1 & 5 yrs of age, can be found by reference to table A, which shews that the deaths from Scarlatina, Measles & Whooping-Cough were of children under 5 yrs; as a matter of fact the Scarlatina death & 5 of the deaths from Measles were of children between 1 & 5 yrs old. Whether measles was not actually responsible for a larger share in the mortality admits of question, for whilst deaths from this cause were occurring, others from Pneumonia & Capillary Bronchitis were also being certified, & these may represent the complications & after-effects of measles, only brought under medical notice when symptoms became pressing & the transient rash of measles had perhaps passed away quite unobserved or unheeded.

Diarrhoea which in 1891 caused no death, & in 1892 only 1, this year contributes 5 to the mortality list, & thus together with measles, Scarlatina & Whooping Cough helps to increase the death-rate.

The deaths from Phthisis & other Tubercular diseases have also increased in number, the

Considering the large amount of illness present in the District during the year, & I ought to have mentioned in the proper place the re-appearance among us of Influenza, the death-rate has not been high, though most probably higher, than if the laws of health were better appreciated by the public, & if there had been more active co-operation by it in endeavouring to limit the spreading of disease, & preventing such conditions arising in and about their homes, as tend to originate it.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant

January 24th 1894.

M. R. J. Behrendt.

M. O. H.

Table shewing the Notifications of Scarlatina received During the year 1893.

	Date	Name	age	Locality	Notes as to school attend^ce
1	Apr. 14th	— M	ad	Frodingham Rd.	——
2	" 12	— J	11 yrs	Home St.	Private School
3	May 8th	Mrs. R.D	ad	23 Ravendale St.	——
4	" 9th	Mrs. Hibbert	11 mths	1 Walker's Terrace	——
5	" 12th	Mr. R. D	ad	23 Ravendale St.	——
6	" 30th	R.F.	4 yrs	Frodingham Rd.	——
7	June 7th	A.H.	9 "	Green's Terrace	——
8	Sept 4th	Mrs L.	ad	2 Gurnell St.	——
9	" 8th	G.D	9 yrs	Front Cottage	Station Road.
10	" 19th	J.W.W	9 yrs	Sutton's Row	Frodingham School
11	" 20th	H.H	7 "	Dawes' Lane	Station Road
12	" "	J.H	10 "	" "	Frodingham School
13	" 21st	A.E.	6 yrs	3 Britannia Terrace	2 children attend Frodingham
14	" "	Mrs Hurst	10 mths	Chapel Street	3 children attend Frodingham.
15	" 22nd	L.E	11 yrs	" "	
16	" 22nd	J.E	9 "	" "	
17	" 22nd	A.D	13 "	Dawes Lane	See No 9
18	" 25th	Mrs Hurst	1¼ yr	27 Mary St.	Private school.
19	" 25th	E.E	7 yrs	3 Britannia Terrace	See No 13
20	" 25th	L.E.	3 "	" " "	
21	" 25th	Mrs Hurst	2 yrs	Trafford Street	1 to Frodingham & 2 to Station Rd
22	" 29th	C.L.	8 "	Robert "	Private school - Frodingham
23	" 29th	B.G.	3 yrs	27 Francis "	2 attend Frodingham school
24	Oct 2nd	J.E.	4 yrs	Chapel "	See No 14, 15, & 16.
25	" "	M.R	7 "	24 Santon Terrace	Attends Frodingham school.
26	" "	S.M.P	ad	Bleak House	——
27	" 7th	M.L	14½ yrs	Robert St.	See No 22
28	" 10th	J.F	10 yrs	22 Manley "	attends Frodingham school
29	" "	J.H	9 "	20 " "	
30	" "	H.H	8 "	" " "	" " "
31	" 12th	A.M	7 yrs	" "	Station Road School
32	" 19th	A.S.	7 yrs	33 Trafford "	" " "
33	" 21st	B.F.	4 yrs	29 Francis "	Frodingham School

	Date	Name	age	Locality	Notes as to school-attendance
34	Oct-22nd	S. W.	9 yrs	Frodingham Rd.	Frodingham School
35	" 24th	A. C.	4 yrs	22 Francis St.	" "
36	" 24th	E. E. S.	8 "	Manley "	Private school
37	" "	H. F.	adult	High "	— —
38	" "	D. W.	4 yrs	" "	Frodingham school
39	" "	C. H.	1½ "	22 Manley "	——
40	" 25th	M. F.	9 "	22 Manley "	see No 28
41	Nov 14th	R. S.	7 "	11 Britannia Ter	Station Road School
42	" 2nd	W. W.	7 "	23 Francis St	Frodingham School
43	" 7th	E. S.	5 "	76 Frafford "	Children from here go to both schools
44	" 9th	G. H.	3 "	Home "	Servant lives in Frodingham
45	" 9th	C. D.	8 "	17 Cassivals "	Frodingham School
46	" 10th	G. W.	7 "	48 Manley "	——
47	" "	[illegible]	adult	Robert "	Next door to No
48	" "	M. R.	1½ yrs	Lynwell "	Lives here & Normanton & Worksop
49	Dec 2nd	W. M. J.	1 yr	43 Frafford "	See No 32
50	Nov 15th	A. B.	19 yrs	48 Manley "	——
51	" 17th	J. W. B.	21 "	" " "	——
52	" "	F. B.	adult	9 Sandy "	——
53	" 21st	G. S.	11 yrs	5 Grove "	Station Road School
54	" "	G. H.	8 "	43 Frafford "	
55	" 22½	[illegible]	adult	" " "	1 Stands Frodingham School
56	" "	[illegible]	2 yrs	" " "	
57	" "	[illegible]	11 yrs	" " "	
58	" 24th	[illegible]	adult	Manley "	——
59	" 28th	[illegible]	1 yr	11 Grove "	Station Road School
60	Dec 2nd	[illegible]	10 "	43 Frafford "	See No 32
61	" 4th	[illegible]	7 "	Bridgnorth Ter	Frodingham School
62	" 5th	[illegible]	2 "	22 Britannia "	" "
63	" 24th	[illegible]	7 "	22 Manley "	Station Road School
64	" 27th	[illegible]	adult	48 Manley "	——
65	Oct 27th	[illegible]	9 yrs	22 [illegible] Rd.	Frodingham School

Statement of work done in the Inspectors Department as furnished by Mr. J. Holt.

Inspections of premises:	
Ordinary	2262
Special for nuisances	180
On notific^{n} of diseases	59
of houses completed for occupation	71
other buildings completed	20
of Slaughterhouses	35
" Bakehouses	12
" Articles of Food	24
" drains laid to new houses	71
" new sewers laid	6
Clerks orders served	41
Notices served for removal of filth	22
of other nuisances	72
" posted	12
Letters written	25
Notices of plans of houses approved	35
rejected	3
other buildings approved	27
rejected	8
Ill constructed privies replaced by pail closets	23
New pails to closets to replace defective ones	6
Defective traps replaced	33
Drains relaid	23
Sewers cleared or altered	5
Drains stopped	27
Ventilation ordered for closets	4
Yards in filthy state dealt with	5
Pigs found within limits allowed by Bye Laws	4
" filthily kept — dealt with	1
Water conductor disconnected from drain & trap to drain ordered	1
Smoke nuisance abated	1
Cleansing & Limewashing of filthy houses ordered	2
Pollution of Well Water	2
Legal proceedings taken	1

Table shewing the 61 deaths mentioned in the report classified.

Zymotic & Febrile Diseases	– 8	Premature Birth	2
Rheumatic Fever	– 1	Debility from "	1
Phthis	– 5	Teething	4
Other tubercular Diseases	– 7	Congenital Syphilis	1
Diseases of respiratory organs	– 10	Decay	4
" " circulatory "	– 4	Child-birth (placenta praevia)	1
" " nervous system	– 5	Accident	1
" " digestive " including Diarrhoea	7	Brt. forw?	47
	47	Total	61

Hardness

Source of sample.	Total	Alkalids	Chlorine	Nitrites	Free Ammonia	Albumi.
Bowes's shaft (Appleby)	21 grs/gal.	Nil.	1·5 grs/gal.	0	Nil	Nil
Black house	52 " "	" "	3 " "			
	Thin water contained much ammonia & albumi. Traces of iron, the latter was					
Low Fisher Street (Brough)	129·5 grs/gal.	Nil.	34·3 grs.	0	Nil	·038
	Thin water ant? Hg.		10·5 grs/gal, & very		Strong	Traces of iron
	precipitated on a		Robin sediment on		Slow	
Nateby Brewery						
	contained Hg.		9·5 grs/gal.	0		
			2·1 grs/gal.			
Spring in Appleby Grange Road (E.S.)	35 grs/gal.		2 grs "	0		
" (Near Wood)	24·5 grs " "		1·6 " "	Traces	·08	·21
			2	"	·134	·182